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# The Times-Dispatch



# Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 18,199.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## DANIEL APPARENTLY BETTER; MAY MEAN DEATH'S APPROACH

Partly Conscious, Patient Answers, "Yes" and "No".

DOCTORS FEAR END IS COMING

Those at Bedside Afraid That Improvement Is Merely Reaction Which Betokens Close Approach of Death—Family Has No Hope of His Recovery.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DAYTONA, FLA., MARCH 18.—AT 11 O'CLOCK A SPOONFUL OF MILK WAS OFFERED SENATOR DANIEL, WHEN HE MUMBLED: "I DON'T LIKE IT."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DAYTONA, FLA., MARCH 18.—REPORTS FROM THE BEDSIDE OF SENATOR DANIEL INDICATE A SLIGHT RETURN TO CONSCIOUSNESS AT 10 O'CLOCK.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DAYTONA, FLA., MARCH 18.—IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT 11:00 O'CLOCK THAT THERE IS NO CHANGE IN SENATOR DANIEL'S CONDITION SINCE THE BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE PHYSICIANS EARLIER IN THE EVENING.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DAYTONA, FLA., MARCH 18.—THE PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE AT 9 O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL'S CONDITION HAS NOT CHANGED DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. HIS PULSE, TEMPERATURE AND KIDNEY CONDITIONS ARE SATISFACTORY. THE STATE OF COMA CONTINUES MARKED, BUT IT IS NOT OF THE PROFOUND TYPE. THE PATIENT IS GETTING AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT. SIGNED, DR. E. A. WAUGH, DR. W. C. CHOWNING, DR. C. B. HANNON."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DAYTONA, FLA., MARCH 18, 12:10 A. M.—With his wife and son watching by the bedside, Senator Daniel is answering "yes" and "no" to simple questions, but the physicians are placing little hope in this seeming revival from the coma under which he has been for the past four days in a private hospital in this city. They fear that it is simply a reaction, which in such cases occurs often just before the end.

The physicians and the family have no hopes, but are watching with the hope that he may return to consciousness and communicate some dying wish.

The constant information given out at the hospital every hour in response to requests from newspaper men is that there is no change since the official bulletin given out earlier in the evening.

At no time during the past four days has the Senator recognized any one until an hour ago, when he mumbled, "I don't like it," when offered a spoonful of milk.

When Major Patton, the Senator's closest friend, was sitting by his bedside, asking him questions as to whether he recognized him, the Senator warmly squeezed his hand, but shortly afterwards again passed into coma.

Pray for His Recovery.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., March 18.—Lynchburg turned aside to-night for twenty minutes, and from 8 to 8:30 prayers were offered all over the city for the recovery of Senator Daniel. This was done in response to a call issued in the afternoon paper by Bishop Beverly D. Tucker, of the Episcopal Church.

At the Y. M. C. A., prayer was offered in a gathering over which Bishop Tucker presided. Here, the clergy mingled with professional men, mechanics and women, and the prayers were offered by Bishop B. I. Tucker and Rev. W. A. Cooper and John W. Shackford.

### WIDESPREAD INTEREST

Many Inquiries for News of Stricken Senator's Condition. Public demand for news about the condition of Senator Daniel has continued without abatement. Inquiries on this subject have been constant and increasing. The people of the city and State wait breathlessly from hour to hour for news from the bedside of the stricken statesman.

Wherever two or more men are gathered together for any purpose the fatal illness of the senior Senator is almost sure to be mentioned. The worst of course, has constantly been feared, and to the succession, not so much is heard since the final disposal of the legislative problem with the adjournment without a recess of the General Assembly. It had been the general impression among the people who know for a few days that Congressmen Flood would have perhaps the best chance of an appointment at the hands of the Governor. It is understood now, however, from friends of the Tenth District man, that he has no immediate ambitions in this direction. The name of Speaker Byrd, which has been freely used in this connection, is understood to have been eliminated through his own action.

This leaves, to all appearances, but one candidate for the position of Governor Swanson.

## ANCIENT TABLET TELLS OF DELUGE

It Agrees in Detail With Tale Related in Bible.

DATES BACK TO 2100 B. C.

Stone Was Uncarved by Expedition Sent Out by the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—The discovery of a fragment of a cuneiform tablet, believed to be of the period of 2100 B. C., bearing an account of the deluge described in the Bible, and agreeing with the narrative in Genesis, was reported to-night by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht at a gathering of friends of the University of Pennsylvania, at the home of Provost Harrison.

This fragment, which has just been deciphered, was one of those excavated from the lowest strata of the oldest part of the ruins of the Temple Library of Nippur, and was brought to this city by the fourth expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. It is of unburned clay and measures two and three-fourths inches at its greatest width and two and three-eighths inches at its greatest length. As translated by the professor, the narrative contained on the tablet is as follows:

"I declare unto thee that cometh of heaven I will sweep away all men together; but thou (the Babylonian Noah) seek life before the deluge cometh forth; for to all living beings, as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation. \* \* \* build a great ship and \* \* \* total height shall be its structure. It shall be a house, built carrying up, has been saved of life. \* \* \* with a strong deck over it. The ship which thou shalt make, into it bring the beasts of the field, the birds of heaven and the creeping things, two of everything instead of a number. \* \* \* and the family. \* \* \*

The Semitic dialect in the inscription and certain grammatical peculiarities of the text show, according to Prof. Hilprecht, that it was written some time between 2157 and 2055 B. C. The oldest tablet heretofore known containing an account of the flood was the "Layard deluge tablet" in the British Museum, but the latter only dated from 2500 B. C. The "Layard tablet" agreed with the details of the biblical narrative in only a few particulars. It was a pagan story of a deluge brought about at a council of the gods who were directed to destroy mankind. One of the gods was moved to save his protégé, the Noah of the story, and sent a dream of warning on which this Noah acted. This god excused his betrayal of the secret to the other deities by the explanation that he had not told—he had only "whispered through the ear"—that is, through the wall of the house, on the other side of which his protégé slept and to whom this dream was thus conveyed.

### SENTENCED TO WED

Lawyer Guilty of Self-Imposed "Charge." Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—If the Kansas City, Mo., court of the Criminal Court of this city, is carried out, Fred M. Miller, an attorney of this city, will have to spend the remainder of his life in prison. Miller yesterday filed an application in the court, in which he represented himself as a lonely single man, inspired with the lofty ambition to take unto himself a wife, and soliciting the aid of the court to this end. "Here is a man who desires to prefer himself to the world," said Judge Lathrop, a charge of wanting to get married," said Judge Lathrop, when Miller's application was read. "File the application," he said. "Enter a plea of guilty, after his name and sentence him to be married to the first woman who will consent to become his wife." Miller specified that his wife must be well-bred, modest and willing to aspire to reach the "highest plane in life and the most lofty limit in thought."

### MISSIONARY ATTACKED

Convert Throws Into Ditch and Bibes to Use Destroyed. Caracas, March 18.—The Rev. Gerard A. Bailey, a missionary of the Christian Missionary Alliance, and agent for the American Bible Society, while holding services at Guaranas, was attacked by the Catholic populace, but escaped unhurt. An Italian convert was thrown into a ditch. The Bible used at the services were plundered and destroyed. The Italian minister has asked for an investigation of the incident. American Minister Russell also has demanded that the foreign office investigate the assault upon Bailey, and that reparation be made.

### AID IN INVESTIGATION

Washington Summons to South Bethlehem for Labor Inquiry. South Bethlehem, Pa., March 18.—By request of Ethelbert Stewart, whom the Department of Commerce and Labor sent here to investigate the labor conditions at the Bethlehem steel works, Thomas A. Bartley and J. J. Sullivan, of Washington, D. C., arrived today to assist in the work. The demands of the strikers contain nearly 4,000 words, and the work of comparing the wages rates, which are to be made public, is being pushed forward. The demands of the strikers contain nearly 4,000 words, and the work of comparing the wages rates, which are to be made public, is being pushed forward. The demands of the strikers contain nearly 4,000 words, and the work of comparing the wages rates, which are to be made public, is being pushed forward.

## HOCKING VALLEY DEAL CONFIRMED

Hawley and Trumbull Issue Statements as to Its Import.

PRESIDENT STEVENS BACK

Enormous Cash Transaction Handled by J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York.

Negotiations for the control of the Hocking Valley system by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company were closed in New York City yesterday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock by Frank Trumbull and Edwin Hawley, acting as a committee of the directors empowered on the previous day to prepare and sign the necessary papers which would consummate the deal. At 4 o'clock Mr. Trumbull dictated the following statement for publication:

"Official announcement was made this afternoon of the conclusion of the deal for the segregation of the Hocking Valley system. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern buys the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Zanesville and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio buys from the other trunk lines their holdings of Hocking Valley stock, and the Lake Shore and the Chesapeake and Ohio acquire jointly the Kanawha and Michigan, formerly owned by the Hocking Valley. It is understood that the transaction was a cash one, and settlement both by the Lake Shore and Chesapeake and Ohio was effected this afternoon.

President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, returned to Richmond yesterday morning, following the directors' meeting in New York on Thursday. Fred W. Scott and James H. Dooley, Richmond directors, also returned to Richmond yesterday. President Stevens said last night that he had no statement to make as to the pending transaction, as the deal had not been fully closed when he left New York, Messrs. Hawley and Trumbull having been empowered to close the transaction on behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The official announcement fully confirms exclusive articles printed in this paper during the past three days as to the pending deal and indicates the purpose of Mr. Hawley and his associates to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio to Chicago and the Lakes, with the further possibility of connections with other trunk lines of the West in which Mr. Trumbull and others are largely interested.

Hocking Stock to Be Retired. It is understood that as a result of the deal just closed the preferred stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company may be retired. Those in a position to have information on the subject state that it has not yet been positively decided to do this, but such action is being considered. There is outstanding \$15,000,000 of the stock, which, according to the terms of its issue, may be redeemed at par.

This stock has priority over the common for non-cumulative dividends up to 4 per cent. per annum, but when the dividends exceed 4 per cent. in any year on both classes of the stock, any further distribution for such year shall be equally for the benefit of both common and preferred stockholders.

Negotiations under way for the sale of the Hocking Valley to the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Toledo and Ohio Central to the Lake Shore and of the Kanawha and Michigan to the Chesapeake and Ohio and Lake Shore jointly have resulted in an agreement on all the main points at issue, but some minor details are still under discussion. These it is expected will be settled chiefly by the distribution of traffic to other roads.

The Hocking Valley has some long-term traffic agreements with other roads, and an adjustment of these will have to be made. No difficulty is anticipated in arranging these matters in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The sale is consummated through J. P. Morgan & Co., and the transaction is said to have involved a large cash outlay.

What Is Embodied. The Hocking Valley Railroad is the successor of the old Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, which it succeeded after foreclosure in 1899. In 1899 the Hocking Valley sold \$6,250,000 of its \$12,000,000 outstanding common stock to five other roads. These were the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan Handle), which acquired one-third of this amount, and the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Erie, each of which took one-sixth of the remainder.

Under the sale consummated yesterday the Chesapeake and Ohio takes over the holdings of the other joint owners, acquired almost seven years ago, including the one-sixth held by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern's interest under the new arrangement, therefore, concerns only the subsidiary companies.

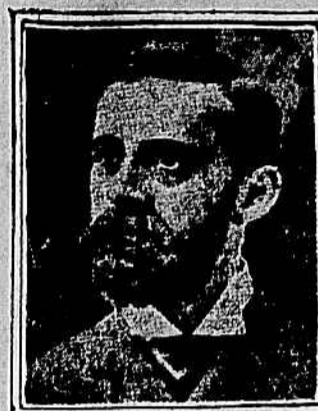
The Kanawha and Michigan, Toledo and Ohio Central and Zanesville and Western roads, which have been apportioned between the Chesapeake and Ohio and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, were formerly part of the Hocking Valley system, but in 1909, the Ohio courts held such control to be illegal.

Of Strategic Importance. Chesapeake and Ohio officials say that acquisition of the Hocking Valley greatly enhances the strategic importance of their line. "Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio have just authorized an issue of \$1,500,000, 4 1/2 per cent. convertible bonds. These are to be underwritten by a syndicate of international bankers, and the proceeds will presumably be used in part in raising the company's treasury for its Hocking Valley purchase."

## Leading Figures in Great House Battle



JAMES A. TAWNEY



HAMILTON FISH



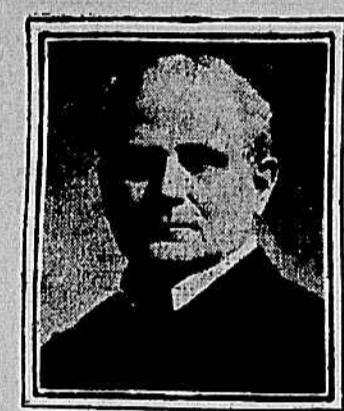
Joseph G. Cannon



WALTER I. SMITH



J. Stott Fosssett



CHAMP CLARKE

## CUMMINS MAKES VALIANT FIGHT

For Four Days He Holds Floor of United States Senate.

Believes That Even Taft Would Not Hold Such Law Constitutional.

Washington, March 18.—After holding the floor for four days, Senator Cummins today completed his speech in opposition to the administration railroad bill and the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The Iowa Senator's discussion today dealt principally with the provision regulating the consolidation of railroads and with this provision he found much fault. Pointing out that the regulation extends to railroads alone, he declared that in the omission of water lines there was possibility of great abuse. He referred to the prospective completion of the Panama Canal and said it would be impossible to prevent the transcontinental railroads from acquiring the water lines, thus cutting out all competition.

He also called attention to the fact electric lines were specifically excluded from the provision, and declared it would be possible for an electric line to gain control of all the railroads in the country.

Mr. Cummins engaged in a colloquy with Senator Elkins, during which he declared:

"I am glad to see that the Senator from Iowa is bringing himself into substantial accord with his committee."

Mr. Cummins took up the provision placing the approval or disapproval of consolidation agreements in the discretion of the proposed Court of Commerce, and declared it to be extraordinary and unconstitutional, because, as he contended, it delegated legislative authority to the court. Senator Borah inquired who was the author of the provision.

"Search us!" ejaculated Senator Clapp.

Mr. Cummins suggested the Attorney-General as the real author and intimated that he believed the President to be responsible for the original suggestion.

"It is plain," interjected Senator Nelson, "that the bill is an orphan. It cannot be traced to any one of the United Mine Workers of America in view of Senator Cummins' statement, and Senator Elkins thought its paternity quite unimportant."

It is here, he said, "and the question is whether it is right and whether we ought to vote for it regardless of its origin."

Senator Borah said he did not believe that as a lawyer the President would contend for the constitutionality of the provision.

## NASTY SITUATION FOR TAFT TO FACE

He Is Called Upon to Handle Wide Split in His Own Party.

Probable That Within Three Months Roosevelt Will Be Storm Centre.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—"The House is now Democratic" was the terse statement of a Cabinet officer to-night. For publication he would not permit the use of his name; privately he did not mind characterizing the "insurgents" as nothing more than Democrats, to be treated in the future as such.

This view of the situation in the lower body of Congress extends far and wide among the Republican leaders in Washington, and if it should reach the White House and become an administration policy, the consequence of the split in the dominant party in the country will be terrible.

President Taft has held aloof from these party divisions in the House except in so far as they may affect legislation desired by the national administration. Those most intimate with him are convinced that he will not apply the political yardstick to Mr. Cannon's enemies in the House unless their methods jeopardize the passage of legislation which he insists the country wants.

Then, too, the demoralization in the lower branch of the lawmaking body promises to have so many ramifications that it will be difficult for the President to determine just where his duties lie and what he shall do. The insurgents will cling to him with the tenacity of brothers and put all the blame elsewhere. The Regulars will beam upon him and put the blame upon the insurgents.

The former will maintain that a fight over the rules and speakership is not political and that they will faithfully support all the measures advocated from the White House. The Regulars will declare that the insurgents have gone far beyond the pale of Republicanism and should be chastised by the real leader of the party, the President, as Democrats.

Problem a Knotty One. It is the President's Chief Executive must confront and handle. It is a situation for which he is not to blame and which would have arisen under President Roosevelt or any other man.

"Taft is the victim of that curious psychological error in politics that comes in spite of anything," was a Cabinet officer's statement a few days ago. "His shadow could be seen long before Roosevelt went out of office, and with his usual luck, he escaped it, the worry and responsibilities falling upon his successor."

It is plain, interjected Senator Nelson, "that the bill is an orphan. It cannot be traced to any one of the United Mine Workers of America in view of Senator Cummins' statement, and Senator Elkins thought its paternity quite unimportant."

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## TAFT PLEADS FOR HARMONY IN PARTY

Asks Congress to Pass Bills to Which It Is Pledged.

Has Tried to Do Right Rather Than Play Politics.

Rochester, N. Y., March 18.—In his speech before the Chamber of Commerce to-night here, President Taft made an appeal to Congress to subordinate and sacrifice individual opinions in order that measures he had recommended in fulfillment of party pledges should be enacted into law. He expressed the hope that the party would show "the sense and determination to meet its responsibilities."

The impression had gotten abroad that the President might have something to say to-night with regard to the situation in the House of Representatives at Washington, but this was his nearest reference to the subject.

At one point of his speech, which was devoted entirely to the legislation which he had recommended in the past few months, the President further declared:

"What if this Congress is to be treated as a Republican Congress, these things ought to pass in fulfillment of party pledges. After this is done it does not matter what happens at the next election. We will have done something the country will be grateful for, whether it thinks it ought to express its gratitude in the immediate future or not."

Not Seeking Strength. Toward the end of his remarks, the President declared with great emphasis that "he had tried as President to do what he believed was right, rather than to do things that would bring political strength," which was cheered for several minutes.

The President declared that he had been told that he was no politician, and dire things had been predicted. He believed, however, that in the end the people would find that the measures recommended to Congress were right and that right, after all, was the best policy.

Mr. Taft's speaking to-night was the most demonstrative he has had in his recent travels. He was followed by President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, who told of the progress and stability that had come to the business world since Mr. Taft's inauguration.

The President summed up the things which he declared had caused some of his advisers to characterize him as a bad politician. In the first place, he said, there was the tariff law, and a new tariff bill always defeats a party. In the second place had come the corporation tax, bringing with it the enmity of everybody directly or indirectly interested in the more than 400,000 corporations affected by it. In the third place, there was the alleged postal deficit which had been charged to the carrying of magazines and periodicals at 1 cent a pound. That was "bad politics," because it arrayed all the magazines and periodicals against the administration. In the fourth place, Congress only reduced the duty on print paper 30 per cent, instead of putting it on the free list. This offended the newspapers. And last of all, the postal savings bank bill had turned all the bankers against the administration.

Wishes Measures Right. "So," he continued, "my friends don't see just where we are coming out. But I am confident in the end that the measures will approve themselves. The troubles we most fear are those that never come. The measures that we promised ought to be adopted, not because they will give us political gain."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## HOUSE ADJOURNS AFTER STRUGGLE OF THIRTY HOURS

Record-Breaking Endurance Contest Is Finally Ended.

BATTLE IS DRAW; RESULT IN DOUBT

Wearied Out, Members Leave Only to Reform Their Lines and Prepare for Events of To-Day—Insurgents Stand Firm and Compromise Believed Improbable.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—At twelve minutes before 5 o'clock to-night the House adjourned until noon to-morrow, after one of the greatest parliamentary struggles in its history. The result is nothing more or less than a drawn battle. When the final roll call came 164 Republicans voted to postpone further action on the resolution offered by Representative Norris.

The hands of the big clock above the Speaker's desk pointed to the hour of 4:48 when the Speaker put the motion to adjourn, and a general chorus of ayes came from the Republican side. The Democrats made no protest and there was no answer to the call for the yeas.

The House, for the first time in the present session, had almost its full membership on the floor. When the Speaker's gavel fell the members rose wearily from their seats and fled out through the doors of the chamber, leaving the scene of the record-breaking endurance struggle was cleared of its 420 principals, the galleries were emptied of the hundreds of spectators who had occupied them constantly for nearly thirty hours, and only a score or so of journalists remained to clean up the debris of the fray.

No such series of scenes has been witnessed in a Congress in recent years. The performance embraced every element from the serotragoedy of a few hours' agony and the agony of a few days' struggle, to the comedy of the members' looks during the long hours of the vigil.

What of the result? The unusual and almost inexplicable ending caused a thousand questions as to the meaning of armistice? Did it mean that the Regulars had won over enough of the insurgents to stage a truce in the fight and time enough to rally their forces and form some new plan of action? Or were both sides weary and worn to the physical exhaustion and glad of an opportunity to defer the final struggle for a few hours and give themselves a chance to refresh themselves for it?

"We have lost nothing," said Representative Norris.

Issue Merely Deferred. "This postponement means not a thing more than that we have deferred consideration of my resolution until to-morrow. The issue is not affected at all, and the insurgents stand solidly and unbroken now just where they stood twenty-four hours ago."

Worn and haggard, his unshaven face drawn and pale and his eyes swollen from lack of sleep, the leader of the little band of insurgents, which had held the balance of power in the House through one of the most dramatic periods in its history, made this declaration immediately after the House had voted to remain longer in session.

"The insurgents who voted for this postponement did so because they believed they might provide an easier way to the accomplishment of what we are striving for, and I do not disapprove of their action in the least. It will give us opportunity to confer with one another and to give us a chance to see how far they are willing to concede us one thing. We shall not compromise principle, and we will be found voting at the finish for just what we voted for at the start."

Representative Madison, of Kansas, one of the insurgent leaders, declared: "You can say for me that" would rather be licked to a finish than stand for any sort of milk-and-water compromise. I intend to fight it thing through to a finish and I think all of the insurgents will stand so."

Mood a Waiting One. The Regulars, following adjournment, talked over the situation informally and individually. Their mood is a waiting one. If the Republicans win the fight, they say they upon the "allies" will devolve the responsibility of legislation.

The particular obstruction in the pathway of agreement between the Regulars and the insurgents is the proposed elimination of the Speaker. The Regulars say the Speaker, having committed no wrong, should not be discredited. Some friends of the Speaker contend that if the House overrules him to-morrow, he would "welcome" relief from the committee.

The Speaker himself is silent.

Representative Champ Clarke, leader of the minority and his associate, Representative Underwood, of Alabama, were satisfied with the situation at adjournment, although they said they would vote against the conference committee.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)